

Study Urges Limited Missile Deployment

U.S. Scholar Says 'Token' Pershing Force Would Keep Soviet at Bargaining Table

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States and its European allies should proceed with a limited deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Europe but should keep this deployment within such numerical and qualitative limits that further U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva would not be only possible but regarded by the Soviet Union as attractive and even indispensable.

This is the central conclusion of a study by William V. Gardner, an American expert on Soviet affairs and strategic questions, to be published Monday by the Atlantic Institute on International Affairs, a privately funded, independent research and study center in Paris.

The originality of his 135-page assessment is that it not only reflects Western perceptions of Soviet attitudes but also includes a detailed and documented analysis of what he calls Soviet "threat perceptions" — that is, what Soviet experts really expect to be the impact of the Pershing-2 and cruise medium-range missiles, as well as the future MX and Trident-2 systems, on the security of the Soviet Union and military-political objectives of the Soviet leadership.

Mr. Gardner's study was prepared over several years as part of a Ph.D. dissertation for Georgetown University in Washington.

He conducted talks with Soviet experts at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow and at other Soviet institutes as well as with Western officials.

His key theme is that despite their current threats to the contrary, the Soviet leaders are likely to accept a "token" deployment of perhaps half the 108 Pershing-2 missiles earmarked for West Germany and in that case would continue to negotiate in Geneva, perhaps after a temporary breakoff, "because an agreement would restrain the United States from increasing both capabilities and numbers of these systems to the point where they could realize their strategic potential" for pre-emptive nuclear strikes.

Mr. Gardner writes:

"NATO has every reason to limit deployments to a level where [the Pershing-2s] do not display a capability to dominate a nuclear war limited to Europe or a pre-emptive threat to Soviet strategic command and control but [to a level] large enough to reinforce the 'coupling' of American strategic forces to the defense of the European theater."

Mr. Gardner writes:

"He suggests that once the first missiles are in place, the Soviet Union and NATO have a common interest in keeping deployment to a minimum. He believes it is essential that American deployments "remain below the level in which the Soviet Union might be prepared to build down."

An important theme of the study is that the current negotiations and public dispute over the stationing of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is merely a chapter in the Soviet-American arms race, and certainly not the final chapter.

Despite the Soviet perception that Pershing-2s stationed in Europe could destroy vital Soviet command and communications centers and reach as far as Moscow, the Soviet assessment of the military threat from these weapons is not the only, and perhaps not even the most important, factor in the present Soviet negotiating posture, according to Mr. Gardner.

Soviet analysts, he writes, do not seem to anticipate a "window-of-time" during the 1980s when the

stationing of the Pershings would give either the United States or NATO the kind of weapons superiority that could lead Western leaders to believe that a nuclear war against the Soviet Union would be winnable.

But he adds that Moscow appears to attribute to the Pershing-2s a key role during the 1986-89 period, along with the new MX strategic missile, in providing the United States what Soviet leaders "judge to be an option for a 'desperation' pre-emptive strike."

Soviet "threat perceptions" for the 1990s are different from those for the 1980s because of the modernization program now under way in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, according to Mr. Gardner. By the 1990s a single U.S. Trident-2 submarine would be able to attack three times as many vital Soviet command and communications centers as the entire force of 108 Pershing-2s earmarked for West Germany, and more swiftly, he writes.

He adds that the seaborne Trident-2s would also have a better chance to survive a Soviet counter-strike than the land-based Pershing-2s.

Soviet analysts would judge the later period to be more dangerous because the United States might acquire, even if only temporarily, a clear margin of "withholdable counter-force superiority," he writes in conclusion.

His thesis is that because of such longer-term considerations and in spite of the high stakes in the current conflict over missile deployment, there may yet be a possibility for a compromise agreement in Geneva that would be in the interest of both NATO and the Soviet Union.

On balance, this analysis supports the conclusion that both a limited U.S. deployment [of new missiles in Europe] and a compromise "interim agreement" are achievable and would each contribute to the long-range goal of achieving "military detente" in Europe," he concludes.

Quantitative sublimits on the

Andropov Misses Ceremony; Serious Illness Is Rumored

(Continued from Page 1)
on Mr. Andropov's health. But the appearance of his portrait along Monday's parade route was viewed as an indication that Mr. Andropov's absences were attributable to health rather than political problems.

A series of statements in Mr. Andropov's name have been published in the past two months, most of them focusing on the deployment scheduled to begin next month of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

On Saturday morning, the Soviet press carried a decree signed by Mr. Andropov on important military promotions.

Mr. Andropov's absence overshadowed Saturday's ceremonies, which were attended by all Moscow-based Politburo members. Konstantin U. Chernenko, 71, Mr. Andropov's main rival in the past, led the other members of the ruling body on stage.

The keynote speaker was Mr. Romanov, 60, former leader of the party's Leningrad chapter and a member of the Politburo.

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Congressman Sees Longer U.S. Stay in Grenada

(Continued from Page 1)

Intelligence Committee as well as

seemed to confirm some of their doubts.

"I think we are just plain confused about why the United States went in," said Representative Don L. Bonker, a Washington Democrat and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as he walked beside warehouses crammed with Soviet AK-47 rifles, 82mm mortars, anti-aircraft guns and Czechoslovak-made hand grenades.

Several members of Congress expressed skepticism about the rationale for the invasion, and the information they received on Saturday

going in save American lives and end the political chaos here, nothing about Cuban weapons.

Nonetheless, a congressional aide, who described himself as "one of the more left-wing people on this trip," said he was impressed at the stacked warehouses of weapons in southern Grenada. "There seems to be a potential threat here, but not an actual threat," he said.

Such a view was disputed by several senior Democrats and Republicans on the Armed Services Committee, including Samuel S. Stratton, a New York Democrat, and Elwood Hillis, a Republican from Indiana.

Israel Weighs Security Measures in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in the attacks on the U.S. French and Israeli barracks.

Mr. Kimche declared that "Israel doesn't want war." But he continued, "If the Syrians are to use aggression in any manner or form, they will find Israel more ready to reply in such aggression."

A number of ranking U.S. and Israeli policymakers have argued that there can never be a Lebanese reconciliation and withdrawal of foreign forces unless the balance of power there is radically shifted to the disadvantage of Syria.

The Syrians are moving at a very rapid rate in a direction which can only lead, if it continues, toward confrontation," Mr. Kimche said.

He said his government had intelligence reports that gave it "every reason to believe" that Syrian and Iranian forces in Lebanon were

that if we show the Syrians and the terrorists that they cannot have their own way, this may be for the good of the diplomatic efforts."

When asked if Israel would accept any modifications in the security accord with Lebanon, Mr. Kimche said: "We would not accept any basic change in that agreement."

The fact that he did not unequivocally rule out the possibility of revisions was clearly not an accident. Mr. Kimche was asked the question in three different ways and each time he left open the possibility of revisions, while always adding that this was not what Israel preferred or expected.

With tension in Lebanon running high, U.S. officials viewed the



WORLD BRIEFS

Gemayel Delays Departure for U.S.

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon delayed his departure for Washington on the second stage of a tour aimed at securing Western and Arab help in getting a negotiated early withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel met President François Mitterrand of France on Saturday on his first stop after a conference in Geneva of Lebanese factional leaders gave him a mandate for talks on an Israeli pullback. A spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand said that Mr. Gemayel was not expected to hold any further talks with French officials.

He said that Mr. Gemayel had been expected to leave Paris for Washington Sunday morning, but he delayed his departure for unknown reasons, U.S. officials told The Associated Press, and it appeared unlikely he could meet President Ronald Reagan in Washington at this time as Mr. Reagan is leaving Tuesday morning on an Asian tour.

6 Reported Shot at Israeli Prison Camp

BEIRUT (UPI) — Israeli guards shot four prisoners to death Sunday and wounded two others during a demonstration at the Israeli prison camp Ansar in southern Lebanon, Lebanese television said. An Israeli military source in Tel Aviv called the report "a fabrication."

Reports of the demonstration were made two days after Israel said that an Israeli bulldozer had crushed six Palestinian prisoners at the camp. WAFA, the Palestine Liberation Organization news agency, said the six had been executed for trying to escape.

The prison camp houses 5,000 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners.

Alfonso Pledges Growth of Economy

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Raúl Alfonsín, the Argentine president-elect, said in an interview published Sunday he would not let renegotiating the country's foreign debt "impede the resumption of Argentina's economic growth."

"More important than the foreign debt is eradicating the country's misery," Mr. Alfonsín said in the interview published in Veja, Brazil's largest weekly news magazine. "We will renegotiate with payment terms compatible with our conditions, maintaining our tradition as good payers." Argentina has \$30 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Alfonsín, 56, who led the Radical Civic Union party to victory in elections on Oct. 30, also said he would revoke the law giving amnesty for human rights violations and judge members of the military on a case-by-case basis.

Medicare Panel Urges Major Changes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A federal advisory committee has voted to recommend major changes in Medicare, including raising the age of eligibility to 67 and increasing the premiums paid by beneficiaries, as part of a comprehensive package to avert the bankruptcy of the U.S. government's health-care program for the elderly.

The panel also called on Congress to broaden the revenue base by raising the federal excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco products and setting aside the extra receipts for Medicare.

Otis R. Bowen, the chairman of the 13-member advisory board, said that the proposed changes could produce \$300 billion in new revenues and savings over the next decade, thereby eliminating the projected deficit in Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund. Mr. Bowen, a Republican, is a former governor of Indiana.

Thatcher and Fitzgerald to Meet Today

LONDON (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is scheduled to talk Monday with her Irish counterpart, Garret Fitzgerald, for the first time since 1981, to discuss strife in Northern Ireland and bilateral relations.

Political sources in London and Dublin stressed that Monday's talks would be low-key and would not involve any new initiative to resolve the Northern Ireland conflict. "Dr. Fitzgerald will be more interested in restoring good relations" after the Irish criticized Britain last year for going to war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands, a government source in Dublin said.

On the eve of the talks, police in Northern Ireland were on full alert after three policemen were killed and 43 persons injured in three separate attacks.

Thorn Optimistic on Hong Kong Role

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community Commission, said Sunday after visiting China that he was optimistic about the future of Hong Kong, and said the community considered it important to preserve the colony's role in world trade.

Mr. Thorn, in Hong Kong after four days in China, said he had stressed the British colony's contribution to international trade during his talks with Chinese officials. Britain and China are negotiating the colony's future after 1997, when a lease of most of the territory expires.

"Hong Kong is an important part of the international trading system and all its trading partners, including the European Community, attach importance to preservation of these links," Mr. Thorn said. "I am optimistic about the future of Hong Kong because nobody, and certainly not China, has any interest in putting at risk the prosperity of this place."

For the Record

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada was scheduled to leave Ottawa Monday for talks with the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, as well as with Pope John Paul II. He was expected to discuss a plan to improve dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, officials said. (AP)

A former leader of Amnesty International's Soviet chapter, Vladimir Albrecht, will go on trial Thursday for anti-Soviet agitation, supporters said Sunday. Moscow, Mr. Albrecht, 50, was arrested in April on charges of "knowingly disseminating fabrications discrediting the Soviet political and social system." (AP)

King Hassan II of Morocco has announced the formation of a government which will include the opposition. The government, which will include six parties, will supervise legislative elections set for early next year, the king said in a broadcast Saturday from Rabat. (Reuters)

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Reagan Visit Likely to Provide A Political Boost for Nakasone

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — It may not be what he had in mind, but when President Ronald Reagan arrives for a state visit this week he will probably find himself caught up in a political campaign.

No election has been called, but signs point to one sometime in the last two weeks of December, and that means the politicking is underway.

For Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Mr. Reagan's trip could not have come at a more opportune time. Domestic politics has been normally tame Japanese standards, nothing short of odd lately, and Mr. Nakasone appears to have suffered a little damage. With West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, here last week and with the U.S. president coming Wednesday, Mr. Nakasone has been hoping his relatively aggressive style of foreign policy can offset domestic losses.

That assumes all goes well in his talks with Mr. Reagan, which most officials consider a reasonable bet. The early word is that the two leaders will try to emphasize their points of agreement, not trade and defense frictions.

Mr. Reagan will be here for three days, followed by a two-day trip to South Korea, where he will seek to bolster the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. That government is still reshaping itself after last month's bombing in Burma that killed four cabinet ministers and two of Mr. Chun's closest aides.

In Japan, political analysts say voters do not pay much attention to foreign affairs. But Mr. Nakasone has based a good part of his appeal on his international style, especially his relations with Mr. Reagan. These have been friendly, to the point that they call each other "Ron" and "Yasu."

At the least, this trip is not likely to hurt Mr. Nakasone, any more than he seems to have been harmed

by his government's agreement last week to extend to a fourth year what are politely called "voluntary" restraints on automobile exports to the United States. In exchange, the Americans accepted an

increase in the ceiling from 1.68 million cars to 1.85 million.

The Japanese do not like the idea of their car's sitting in the Yokohama docks instead of in American garages. However, the latest deal was such a foregone conclusion — perhaps even an obligatory welcome gift to Mr. Reagan — that Mr. Nakasone is not bracing for trouble on this score.

More worrisome are purely domestic concerns, rooted in an opposition boycott that has paralyzed Japan's parliament since Oct. 12, when former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was convicted of taking substantial bribes from the Lockheed Corp.

Despite weeks of clamor for his resignation, Mr. Tanaka, 65, has refused to give up the Diet seat he has held since 1947. He says he is innocent and insists that his rural

constituents in northern Japan want him right where he is, a point no one is prepared to argue.

Mr. Tanaka is a man of considerable magnetism and political astuteness, a skilful dispenser of money and patronage. In that way,

he controls the largest of the five

factions of political conservatives

that constitute the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Guilty verdict notwithstanding, no politician is more powerful than Mr. Tanaka, and even an incoming prime minister treads lightly around him. But sensing an issue of political ethics, the Socialist-led opposition has refused to participate in parliamentary sessions unless a resolution calling for Mr. Tanaka's ouster is debated first. The Liberal Democrats have refused.

For Mr. Nakasone, the deadlock has touched off public grumbling about his leadership skills. On Oct. 28, he met privately with Mr. Tanaka, but said later only that he had offered "advice," a remark so cryptic it baffled even politicians immersed in encoded phraseology.

They wanted to know more, to satisfy themselves that Mr. Nakasone had discharged his responsibilities.

So last week Mr. Nakasone explained to other party leaders that while he had not explicitly urged resignation, Mr. Tanaka should have got the word. Midway through his explanation, Mr. Nakasone pulled out a handkerchief to dab at tears, according to people who were present. No one could recall a similar display by a prime minister.

By week's end, the Liberal Democrats had decided that, tears and all, they had shown their sincerity in trying to end the impasse. Silence was enough to persuade the ruling party to call the Diet back into session, perhaps early next week, to pass a \$5-billion tax cut.

The hope was that the opposition would be unable to sit by idly while a water-pollution measure of this sort was introduced. But the Socialists and the others appear to be holding firmly to the boycott.

The area has been the center of violence by supporters of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, and by the army. The press has widely covered charges by aid groups that the army has killed 2,000 civilians.



Rescuers helped a wounded man at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon, Burma, Oct. 9 after a bomb explosion that killed four South Korean ministers. This photograph was taken from previously unknown film screened by Japan's NHK television network Saturday.

North Korea Says Peace Is Endangered By Burma's Move to Cut Off Relations

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea has dismissed as "sheer fabrication" an official Burmese finding that it was responsible for the Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon that killed 21 persons, including 17 high-ranking South Korean officials.

The Pyongyang government said Saturday that it was "unjustifiable" for Burma to sever diplomatic ties and to order North Korean Embassies to leave by Sunday.

Breaking off relations was "a dangerous act seriously endangering peace in Asia and the world," the North Korean Foreign Ministry said in a statement carried by the official Central News Agency

and monitored in Tokyo.

The statement and new South Korean denunciations of North Korea increased tensions on the Korean peninsula. They were already extremely high.

South Korean officials have said that they fear a North Korean plot against President Ronald Reagan when he visits Seoul next weekend after a three-day trip to Japan. The South Korean armed forces were put on full alert Saturday, although that did not appear to be accompanied by any significant change in military actions.

On Friday, the Burmese government announced that its investigators had determined that two men captured and another one killed a few days after the bombing were North Korean commandos. The finding, according to the announcement, was based on material discovered at the explosion site

and on the three men, and on confessions made by the two survivors.

The blast occurred at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon as South Korean officials gathered for a wreath-laying ceremony. Among those killed were four government ministers and two close personal

friends to the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan, who had just begun a trip to six Asian nations.

Mr. Chun was the apparent target, but he escaped harm because he was several minutes late arriving at the ceremony.

Japan Curtails Ties

Japan will curtail future private exchanges with North Korea following Burma's decision to break ties with Pyongyang for its alleged involvement in the terrorist bombing in Rangoon, United Press International reported from Tokyo on Saturday, quoting a government spokesman.

Tokyo has no diplomatic relations with North Korea and is likely to curtail nongovernmental exchanges in culture and trade.

On Friday, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan contemplated "severe" moves against North Korea.

U.S. Calls Off Search for Wreckage, Flight Recording Boxes of Korean Jet

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The search has been called off for wreckage of the Korean Air Lines 747 shot down over the Sea of Japan on Sept. 1 by a Soviet fighter plane with the loss of 269 lives, the Defense Department has announced.

The search, conducted by U.S. and Japanese ships trailing bottom-scanning devices, was aimed

mainly at recovering the airliner's flight recording boxes. But the only thing turned up was a cooking pot lost long ago by a ship.

"We've looked everywhere we think it might be and we haven't found a thing," a Pentagon spokesman said Saturday. "Maybe it's lying within Russian waters. But that's another thing. They won't let us in."

The searchers were hampered from the start by bad weather and

the mountainous nature of the sea bottom. Soviet ships circled the search area, conducting their own hunt but also intent, it appeared, on disrupting the U.S.-Japanese effort.

The officials said repeated protests to the Soviet authorities about such incidents had been ignored. The Soviet Union also refused repeated requests from the U.S. and Japanese governments for permission to search a section of sea bot-

tained that the 747, KAL Flight 007, was on a spying mission, aided and abetted by U.S. intelligence agencies. The South Koreans and U.S. governments have vehemently denied that assertion, maintaining the plane was on a routine flight from Alaska to South Korea.

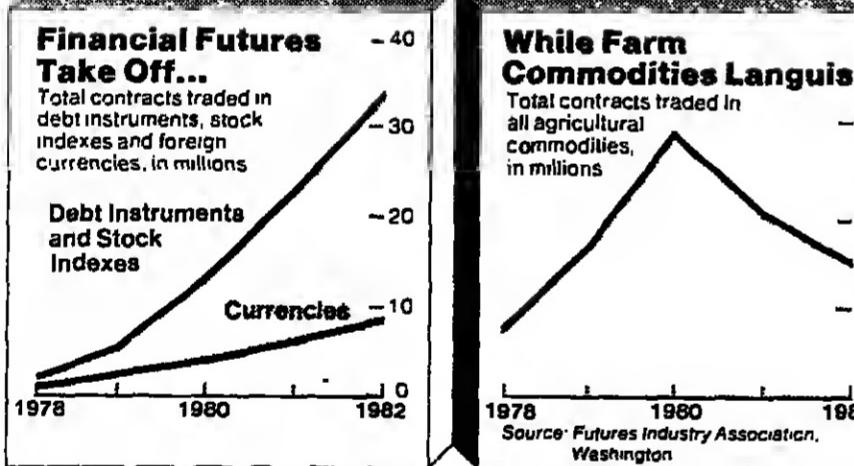
Immediately after the airliner went down, search ships found a few pieces of wreckage floating on the surface. Some wreckage and several bodies were also recovered

from Japanese beaches lying south of the crash site.

On Sept. 26, the Soviet Union turned over a crate of debris, which included clothing and documents, to Japan.

U.S. and Japanese ships concentrated on a 150-square-mile (383-square-kilometer) section of rugged ocean floor centered about 25 miles (40 kilometers) northwest of Moneron Island, off southwest Sakhalin.

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Papers Seized in Grenada List Big Arms Agreements

By Patrick E. Tyler
and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has released documents seized during the U.S. invasion of Grenada that detail arms sales by the Marxist government which could not repair roads or adequately feed its army but was accepting a stream of weapons and military equipment from Cuba, the Soviet Union and North Korea.

Among the documents are five military assistance treaties for arms delivered from 1980 through 1983. The weapons to be sent included 3,050 used and reconditioned Soviet AK-47 assault rifles from the Soviet Union, 1,000 AK-47s from North Korea, 2,500 used Soviet carbines, 7,000 mines, 15,000 grenades, 1,050 pistols, 293 sniper ri-

fles and 74 rocket-propelled grenade launchers.

Not all of the equipment to be supplied was new or of the highest quality. For instance, the Soviet Union agreed to send 50 used and repaired armored personnel carriers of uncertain vintage to the U.S. invasion.

The documents shed no light on how Grenada's leftist leaders planned to use the weapons and material beyond building up the island's defense and equipping its forces. One protocol with Cuba states as its purpose "the aim of making a contribution to the strengthening of the defensive capacity of Grenada."

Some of the numbers were high, however. One supply agreement with the Soviet Union called for delivery of 12,600 military uniforms, 25,200 pairs of socks and

6,300 belts, helmets and pairs of boots. The numbers suggest an intention to furnish 6,300 soldiers and militiamen with two uniforms each and four pairs of socks.

Based on the volume of weapons supply, Reagan administration officials have concluded that Grenada was building a military force out of proportion to the island's size or military needs.

The internal records of members of Grenada's revolutionary leadership, along with their public statements over the last two years, also showed that they saw many threats to their survival, especially from the United States.

Among the records are detailed minutes of meetings of Grenada's Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement during September and October, when a majority was pushing Prime Minister Maurice

Bishop to accept responsibility for what was seen as a foiling revolution. Mr. Bishop was put under house arrest Oct. 13 and executed six days later in a coup that led to the U.S. invasion.

Most of the information in the documents is consistent with official public statements made over state-owned Radio Free Grenada during the power struggle.

One key document, a set of handwritten notes dated Oct. 21, two days after Mr. Bishop's death, reflects the coup makers' disappointment in Cuba for criticizing their violent action. Some U.S. officials have stated their suspicion that the government of President Fidel Castro may have had a role in overthrowing Mr. Bishop, who had traveled to the United States in June with a stated purpose of trying

to improve his country's relations with Washington.

"The Central Committee concluded," according to the minutes, "that all members of the Central Committee must be criticized for weaknesses and failure, in the form of low levels of discipline, organization, ideological development, and in particular for the failure to put the party on a Leninist path."

Committee members expressed their "shock" over the state of the island's roads and their concern about grumblings in the army that party leaders were driving new cars while soldiers were being poorly fed.

The September meetings of the committee, a key decision-making body in Grenada's government, produced a movement to wrest much of the day-to-day control over the governmental and political machinery from Mr. Bishop and turn it over to Bernard Coard, whose management skills as deputy prime minister appeared to have wide support on the committee.

A committee record states "that Comrade Bishop lacks the precise qualities and strengths that are particularly required to carry the process forward in these most difficult times."

The committee saw its New Jewel Movement drifting into "rightist opportunism" in which the island's economy, based on tourism and mixed agriculture, was ignoring revolutionary change. One Central Committee member said the crisis was so deep that the country was ripe for a counterrevolution.

The handwritten report of a 15-hour meeting Oct. 12 documents the final confrontation between the strong-willed Mr. Bishop and his opponents. Central Committee members apparently accused Mr. Bishop of falsely charging that his opponents, led by Mr. Coard and his wife, were plotting to assassinate him. The committee members concluded that the charge was false and thereafter voted to confine Mr. Bishop "indefinitely" in his house, cut off his telephone and disarm him "for his own safety." These moves were greeted with "long applause" in the committee assembly, the records show.

A sense of the Revolutionary Military Council's isolation after Mr. Bishop's death emerged from notes made Oct. 21, one day after Mr. Castro announced his distress over the death of his friend Mr. Bishop.

Calling the Havana statement "sharply worded," the notes said the Cubans "overemphasized their relationship to Mr. Bishop and 'have not referred to themselves as being an ally of the Grenadian revolution.'

Mr. Castro's criticism, the note writer said at one point, "creates an atmosphere for speedy imperialist intervention."



Grenadian troops line up at a soccer field in St. George's to register with the multinational armed forces. They were released, after giving their names, pending further investigation. *United Press International*

U.S. Pressing El Salvador on Death-Squad Links

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. Embassy here is pressing the Salvadoran government for the removal of several high-level officials, military officers and political figures whom it links to rightist death squads.

Activities of the death squads have increased markedly in the past several months.

Embassy officials refused to provide a list of names, but the individuals are widely believed by Western diplomats here to include the intelligence chiefs of two branches of the Salvadoran military, two security officers in the Constituent Assembly, two provincial army commanders and two suspects in the 1981 slayings of two American land reform workers and the Salvadoran head of the Land Reform Institute.

The officials said the embassy pressure had produced little concrete response from the Salvadoran government, which is headed by President Alvaro Magaña and Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova.

"We're awaiting a response," said an embassy source. "We hoped that things would have happened by now."

The officials said the pressure had been applied in a series of conversations with Salvadoran government officials.

They attributed the government's apparent inability to deal with the situation, other than recognizing U.S. concern, to the interconnecting families, school ties and economic relationships among government officials and the people involved.

While critical of the death squads, which have operated in El

Salvador for many years, the Reagan administration in the past has tended to view them as less threatening to Salvadoran stability than the U.S. goals here than the activities of leftist guerrillas seeking to overthrow the government.

At the same time, the administration has been reluctant to endorse the widespread belief here that the squads are directly connected to some rightist death squads.

To that end, U.S. officials "make it clear that we know what they know," he said. "The names may or may not come up."

Another embassy source said U.S. officials had approached Salvadoran officials "a number of matters," adding, "We're awaiting a response. We hoped things would have happened by now, and we still expect that changes will be made."

The embassy has asked publicly for action in the case of Rodolfo

commentator. "Speculations are running high on who will be the next target."

The attack, in a commentary by the official news agency Xinhua, was seen as the strongest Chinese criticism of U.S. foreign policy in recent memory. Diplomats said it was designed to bolster China's image in the Third World, and it comes at a time of generally improving relations between Washington and Beijing.

"Many people are concerned about whether the armed invasion of Grenada was a dress rehearsal for still greater operations to come," said Peng Di, a news agency commentator. "Speculations are running high on who will be the next target."

"It is something to rejoice for Washington," he said, "but a tragedy in the history of international relations."

Mr. Peng said President Ronald Reagan's stated intention of protecting U.S. nationals on

Grenada was "a farce" and de-

scribed claims that U.S. forces were

invited to invade Grenada by

neighboring states as "political magic."

The real reason for the U.S. invasion, Mr. Peng said, was the pre-

citing coup "and the resulting junta," for which Washington had a

strong dislike.

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peatedly that it believes the contin-

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to regional policy objectives and

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At the same time, "they tend to be oblivious to, if not disdainful of" warnings from the U.S. Congress that military aid will be cut if the murders continue, a senior dip-

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Winter After the Bomb

Even a limited exchange of nuclear weapons will so blot out the sun with smoke and soot, a group of scientists asserted last week, that for the survivors will be almost impossible in the ensuing dark and cold.... Paramount Pictures has just released "The Testament," a movie about life after The Bomb.... In two weeks, ABC will broadcast "The Day After," a movie about a typical American city following a nuclear strike.

Why this deluge of restating the obvious? Doesn't everyone know by now that nuclear disaster is hazardous to human health? Surely every sensible person everywhere believes preventing it is the world's most important cause.

The hard question is how, and the settled, if crude, answer is nuclear deterrence. Deterrence works because it is based on horror. What different policy is desired by those who now agonize about the extent of the horror? There is no visible alternative to deterrence, no matter how ghastly the ways nuclear war would kill.

Yet there is one justification for the rush of profiles in apocalypse: some people's persistent conviction that some nuclear war would not kill everyone, that some nuclear war is survivable, even winnable. Cavalier statements from the Reagan administration about fighting nuclear war are in part to blame. For instance, officials once took a noisy interest in civil defense with shovels. But such ideas hide an important issue, one raised by the scientists who are predicting nuclear winter: Perhaps relatively few nuclear explosions are needed to trigger terminal effects.

Nuclear destruction may be measured in megatons of explosive power. The Hiroshima bomb contained far less than one megaton. The United States and the Soviet Union now possess weapons totaling about 12,000 megatons. In 1975, the National Academy of Sciences examined the probable effects of a nuclear exchange involving 10,000 megatons.

The academy concluded that such an exchange would have no more effect on climate than the eruptions of large volcanoes, which inject similar amounts of dust into the high atmosphere. "At most, a 0.5-degree Celsius deviation from the average, lasting for a few years, might be expected." The consensus now emerging is that ground temperatures would drop well below freezing. Why the change?

Because until last year, no one thought about soot. It is no secret that Hiroshima and Nagasaki burned, yet scientists calculating climatic effects thought only of the dust from pulverized rocks and buildings, not of the soot and ash caused by fire. Being more absorbent, these particles block far more sunlight.

The scientists who spoke last week were describing a study that has not yet been published or properly checked. Nonetheless, their conjectures seem in line with parallel studies, including a second effort by the National Academy of Sciences.

The conjectures suggest that an exchange involving only 100 megatons could cause catastrophic changes in climate if it incinerated 100 cities. The sun would be almost totally blotted out through at least the Northern Hemisphere, land and water would freeze, only narrow strips along the coastlines would be habitable and those would be ravaged by violent storms.

From such studies, some threshold megatonnage may be definable above which climatic disaster is likely. Such a figure should temper the casual talk of nuclear war-fighting capability. And while scientists argue about soot and sunlight, the public may wonder what other effects of nuclear war have not yet been taken into account. Defining degrees of destruction is not an empty exercise so long as there are those in the United States or the Soviet Union who believe there is any point in ever risking nuclear war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Vote in South Africa

It is easy to dismiss South Africa's constitutional referendum as a fraud. It is, after all, fraudulent. Only the whites, who number 4.6 million, were invited to vote on granting a limited and ambiguous role in national affairs to the coloreds (2.8 million) and Indians (850,000). Not only were blacks (21 million) not consulted; they stand to gain nothing from the new dispensation. There were solid grounds for concluding that the referendum was simply an exercise designed to buy off the coloreds, or people of mixed race, and the Indians with trivial baubles, while blocking the way to any promise of rights for the blacks.

Is it not interesting, then, that so many white South Africans evidently have had difficulty coming to that seemingly incontrovertible conclusion? The vote for the proposal (among to repeat, whites only) was overwhelming 2 to 1. But if some part of the impulse of approval was to entrench the ruling minority's apartheid doctrine, another unmistakable part was to experiment with political change. The ambivalence that is a marked quality among many South African whites makes it impossible to assign fixed proportions to these two elements.

The vote against the new constitution, moreover, reflected two very different tendencies. One was a rejection of the proposal by a good number — not all — of the liberals. The other

was a rejection by conservatives who argued that it was the first dangerous slide down the slippery slope leading to black majority rule. The Reagan administration, which has not had much to show for its policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, reacted quickly and positively. The State Department pronounced the vote a mandate for Pretoria to move "decisively" along the way to "constructive, evolutionary change toward a system based on consent of all of South Africa's citizens." These careful nudging words themselves exemplified the approach of constructive engagement. Those already skeptical of it could not but find the words pitifully barren of the passion and anguish they feel as they contemplate the system of institutionalized racism that is apartheid.

Will the South African government take the vote as a mandate for further change — for what might better be called real change, granting genuine political rights to all South Africans? The only thing more foolish than giving Pretoria credit for something it has not yet done would be to rule out all possibility that the new constitution can yet make some contribution to the cause. There are too few openings for peaceful change under apartheid for even the meanest of them to be neglected.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward Democracy on Grenada

Reports from Grenada indicate no serious security problems. As these things go, the American invasion (or rescue operation, if you prefer Washington's appellation) has run very smoothly indeed so far.

To manage the creation of a democratic society in Grenada may be a much more difficult task. It will become harder still if the U.S. administration were to foist on the Grenadians a government of Washington's toadies. The last thing Grenada needs is one of those right-wing authoritarians Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick is so fond of.

This is where Sir Paul Scoon can play a part. He has denied any intention of planting an American nominee in power. Rather, he seems inclined to form a government of technocrats who will run the country while an electoral roll is prepared and political parties formed. This will take at least six months, more likely a year. Then an election will be held, and Sir Paul has made it clear that any remnants of the New Jewel Movement, as it existed before the assassination of Maurice Bishop, will be permitted to stand. In this he is absolutely right and deserves support.

—The Observer (London).

Easing U.S.-European Tension

The United States has agreed to compensate the European Community to cover at least some of the damage done by tariffs and quotas imposed by Washington last summer on specialty steel imports. This could be a precedent for settling in a positive way the other area of nasty contention between the United States and the Common Market, agriculture, which is of enormous consequence to both parties.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Our Hungry Children

The child in Pakistan might not be facing the starvation death which is the lot of a number of children in some other Third World countries. But malnutrition is a very serious problem here. According to one estimate, 600,000 children die of malnutrition every year in Pakistan. Although all deaths might not be directly attributed to poor nourishment, many children who are not properly fed cannot stand the rigors of childhood diseases, because of lowered resistance. It is important that the question of child health and nutrition are tackled on a community basis with the active support of the government.

—Down (Karachi, Pakistan).

FROM OUR NOV. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Jobless Pour Into London

LONDON — As winter comes on, the unemployed increase about 10 percent a week. They come to London from all the big cities: Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds. London is the dumping-ground for people who have no jobs. London is going through the same spasm that New York has been through for many years, when all the hobos and tramps flocked there. London fears a revolution, is looking for trouble, keeps the over-worked policeman on the job all the time, but there will be no riots, there will be no uprisings of things. Yesterday a crowd of "bummer marchers" was seen walking in front of Dorchester House, which is the house of the American Ambassador here.

1933: Russia Ready for an Attack

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is fully prepared for the "possibility of an unexpected attack" by Japan, declared V. M. Molotov, president of the council of commissars, in the Moscow Opera House tonight when the celebrations for the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution were officially opened. Stalin and other Soviet leaders joined in thunderous applause as Mr. Molotov added, "If such an attack occurs, our job will be a clear and simple one — complete destruction of the enemy and complete victory for the Red Army." He greeted warmly President Franklin Roosevelt's initiative in the Soviet-American negotiations, saying that the talks "affect the entire world."

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1983 International Herald Tribune

Pope, in Letter, Praises Luther; Will Preach in Lutheran Church

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME—Pope John Paul II has praised Martin Luther, the father of the Reformation, saying the world is still "experiencing his great impact on history."

The letter from the pope to Cardinal Willebrands was dated Oct. 31, 1983, the anniversary of the day in 1517 when Luther nailed his thesis on the door of the Cathedral of Wittenberg, giving birth to the Reformation. The pope wrote in German, Luther's language, although Cardinal Willebrands is a Dutchman.

The pope referred to Luther, who was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church as the theologian who "contributed in a

substantial way to the radical change in the ecclesiastical and social reality of the West." He continued: "Our world is still today experiencing his great impact on history."

Roman Catholic and Protestant studies have yielded a more balanced picture of Luther's personality and the realities of the 16th century, the pope continued, and shown that "the rupture in church unity cannot be reduced either to the mere lack of comprehension on the part of the authorities of the Catholic Church nor solely to the limited comprehension of true catholicism on the part of Luther, even if both these matters played their part."

The pope called for continued historical research "without prejudices" to provide "a just image" of Luther and the Reformation. "Guilt, wherever it exists, must be recognized, on whichever side it is found," the pope wrote.

John Paul called on Cardinal Willebrands to continue the ecumenical dialogue in quest of restoration of Christian unity and offered a special prayer and blessing for this work.

Dean Meyer said that the pope's visit had been arranged more than a year ago, when John Paul paid a Sunday afternoon call to the Roman Catholic parish in which the Lutheran church is situated. The Catholic authorities invited Dean Meyer and the board members of his congregation to attend the service for the pope.

To Dean Meyer's surprise, one of the board members approached John Paul and asked him whether he would participate in a Lutheran service during the anniversary year. Dean Meyer recalled Saturday that he was even more surprised when the pope answered, "Yes."

In announcing the event Saturday night, a press agency of the Italian Evangelical churches said that before the pope's participation in the Lutheran service, the Lutheran community of Rome would publish a statement that to receive the pope in its church did not mean recognition of papal authority over the Lutheran Church.

Dean Meyer said that he did not know the contents of the pope's sermon but said it was reasonable to expect that it would contain a statement on Luther.

As a coalition of leftist opponents of Mr. Marcos, the gathering represented a potentially important new division in the already fragmented opposition forces. The Nationalist Alliance, headed by Lorenzo Tañada, 84, the elder statesman of the opposition to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. It brings together many small nationalist groups from throughout the country that advocate the expulsion of U.S. military bases, curbs on multinational companies and other causes of the political left.

Officials described the meeting Saturday as the biggest political turnout in the Philippines since the two memorial services for the op-

position leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., whose assassination Aug. 21 triggered a succession of public demonstrations against President Marcos.

The principal target of Mr. Tañada and other speakers at the rally was what they called the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship." The organizers of the new group, which could develop into a significant force if the crowd at its inaugural meeting was any indication of its strength, described it as a nonviolent alternative to the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

Sections of the crowd interrupted speeches with cheers for the jailed former leader of the Philippine Communist Party, Jose Maria Sison. Among those attending were many student leaders, unionists, representatives of tribal communities and academics.

Officials described the meeting Saturday as the biggest political turnout in the Philippines since the two memorial services for the op-

New Alliance of Leftists Draws Support in Manila

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

MANILA — A new leftist opposition party with strong anti-American overtones has filled a 35,000-seat boxing arena in its first formal gathering.

The new organization, called the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy, is headed by Lorenzo Tañada, 84, the elder statesman of the opposition to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. It brings together many small nationalist groups from throughout the country that advocate the expulsion of U.S. military bases, curbs on multinational companies and other causes of the political left.

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Woman Slain at U.S. Tavern

United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — A woman died and five persons were injured Saturday when gunmen fired repeatedly through the windows of a suburban tavern, police said Sunday. They had no comment on a possible motive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The KGB Connection

Regarding "Terrorism Grows: More Lethal and Widespread, but Rarely Succeed" (IHT, Nov. 2) by David Lamb:

His 2,000-word piece on international terrorism, Mr. Lamb manages to avoid any mention of Claire Sterling's book, "The Terror Network," and the latest scholarly study on the subject, "Terrorism: The Soviet Connection," by Ray S. Cline and Yomah Alexander of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Since Mr. Lamb went out of his way to play down the Soviet connection, I cannot help but wonder whether this isn't yet another example of the suppression of inconvenient facts. Mr. Cline and Mr. Alexander, both recognized authorities on terrorism, have produced not one smoking gun on the Soviet KGB connection, but dozens of them!

CARROLL DORGAN:
St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Congratulations! Vietnam was no success — Grenada was.

JOEL TED MUSKIN:
Zurich.

Regarding "Follett: Writing Iran Wrong" (IHT, Oct. 14) by Jeffrey Robinson:

Invasion or Rescue?

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THE GULF STATES

The GCC: Joint Response to a Perceived Threat

(Continued From Preceding Page)
Gulf and later diplomatic representation abroad — except in Saudi Arabia where Britain did not achieve the same influence. This treaty relationship came to an end in 1962 for Kuwait, and for the other littoral states of the Gulf in 1971.

Because Britain had never up-graded its supervisory presence in the Gulf to full colonial engagement in the hinterland, not interfering more than necessary in the internal affairs of the sheikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, none of these states had the ready-made administration and infrastructure to rely on when their oil incomes generated the need to develop their societies.

All six GCC states are oil producers, from Saudi Arabia, which reached 9.9 million barrels a day in 1980, to Bahrain, which is down to 40,000 barrels a day. But the year that a country first exported oil is as vital for its development as is the amount of oil it can export today. For instance, Bahrain has become the center of banking and services in the Gulf because Bahrain is where oil was first discovered in the Gulf in 1932. Bahrain's society of merchants, which already had instituted formal schooling in 1919, benefits more from the oil boom in neighboring countries than from its

own limited oil resources. Unlike any of its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council, Bahrain exports specialized manpower, such as teachers, administrators or bankers to other Gulf states.

The stark contrast between the haves and the have-nots in the past already generated close contacts among the Gulf states. Individuals or whole families moved from Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Oman and the smaller emirates to Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, where they found work, health services and education. During the early years of oil in the Gulf, these fortunate states demonstrated a practical type of Arab brotherhood and Islamic social obligation by building, running and maintaining hospitals, roads and schools for the benefit of the whole area.

Therefore, far from being merely an ad hoc response to a particular political situation, the GCC could build on substantial common ground. The announcement in the spring of 1988 by the government of Harold Wilson that Britain would withdraw its umbrella from the Gulf before the end of 1971 provided the impetus for mutual consultation on how best to respond to the new situation.

Although the original federation of nine Gulf emirates did not materialize, preparing its constitution

and coping with Iran's claims to Bahrain and three other islands required continual dialogue and often intense bargaining. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia participated as mediators in these federation talks. Eventually, due to the considerable geographical obstacles and demographic imbalance, the federation of the nine failed, and Bahrain and Qatar declared themselves independent in the summer of 1971. The seven Trucial States were left to continue to build on foundations already laid, and benefiting from the experience of the previous three years, they were eventually able to establish a workable federal state.

The economy of the UAE, which was founded in December 1971, rests quite securely on Abu Dhabi's and Dubai's substantial revenues from oil. Yet, observers have persistently predicted the collapse of the federation, posing to a difference between the partners and to the provisional constitution that allows each member to be semi-autonomous. However, it is the strength of all federal systems, that they can accommodate differences that would break a rigidly centralized administration.

The UAE benefits from the grassroots democracy that each of the seven paternalistically ruled emirates provides for its citizens in urban centers, desert settlements and mountain oases. Where this time-

honored system fails to provide the modern amenities that the population of such a rich state now can expect, the centralized administration of the relevant ministry is there to step in.

Having observed how the GCC already has drawn almost every conceivable aspect of a public, political or administrative nature into its orbit, it might seem possible that eventually its various administrative bodies could function like the U.A.E.'s federal ministries. Several GCC regulations already have been adopted by individual governments, and their implementation could eventually develop into some kind of Gulf-wide centralized administration.

There are two principal reasons that the Gulf Cooperation Council has developed so rapidly from a loose alliance to practical cooperation: One is that however much these states differ in size, economic weight and political maturity, they all are in the process of institution building and of legislating for circumstances that several years ago did not exist in their territories. It suits each one of the six governments to pool resources and jointly work out the new legal, administrative and practical procedures. The other reason is that the GCC enjoys considerable popular support.

In the face of intolerable immigration levels, which have in some member states already reduced the local population to a mere 20 percent of the total number of inhabitants, most Arabs of the Gulf hope that the GCC is the magic wand that eventually will enable them to manage their public and private affairs more efficiently and with minimal outside help. The intellectuals among them have in recent decades observed the shortcomings and failures of Nasserism, Baathism, Pan-Arabism and communism. They also have seen that the rest of the Arab world has often bluntly demanded financial contributions from the rich Gulf oil producers, while treating them as though they were politically backward.

Thus, risking the odium of selfishly establishing an exclusive club of the richest Arab states, some of the spiritual leaders of the GCC claim that the whole Arab world needs a new moral and practical backbone, which the politically liberal leadership in the Gulf may be in a good position to provide. If this means that, for the time being, the GCC also looks like a convenient means to perpetuate the paternalistic rule of these countries' dynasties — well, they say, that is what the majority of the local population can still most readily identify with.

CAIRO — The appearance of a consensus characterizing Gulf Cooperation Council decisions often masks real conflicts of interests that might stand in the way of the Gulf countries' hope of attaining political unity.

The rules governing operation within the GCC are

based on the principle of equality. But this is only theoretical as the six members can easily be classified according to their performance within the GCC as leaders, their protégés or satellites, independents, or renegades.

Saudi Arabia, by far the largest of these oil-producing states, and one whose defense capabilities guarantee its status of a regional power in the Middle East, is recognized by others as speaker for the group. But its predominance over the council is often questioned in summertime meetings by Kuwait, the second-largest oil producer in the Arabian Peninsula, and an emirate that regards itself as more modernized and open than the rest of the member states.

Oman, the sultanate at the southeastern tip of the peninsula overlooking the Strait of Hormuz, has adopted a pro-Western policy, and is often blamed by its Gulf neighbors led by Saudi Arabia for having offered a base for U.S. troops.

The other smaller states include Bahrain, regarded by analysts as a Saudi protégé, and two satellites — the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

GCC members seem to differ less on economic issues than on matters related to defense, security or foreign policy. A few months after the GCC was formed, the Gulf states were able to reach consensus on a detailed economic agreement covering the various fields of policy coordination and integration between them. But despite the pressing need for a similar agreement on defense and security, they have only managed to work out a general agreement on defense. The security pact has been on the agenda of two summit meetings, and was to be brought up at the meeting this month.

With the Gulf viewed — since the revolution in Iran and the Iraqi-Iranian war — as one of the world's hottest areas, relations with the superpowers are an unresolved issue of crucial importance.

The key question of possible U.S. intervention in the event of an Iranian assault on the Gulf is one that these states continue to haggle over, and the view of the three most powerful ones diverge widely. Another

key question that they continue to differ on is the extent to which other GCC states should extend help to a member state in the event of domestic unrest. They have also not figured out a way of overcoming competition among themselves in preparation for achieving economic unity and interdependence.

Kuwait seems to be Saudi Arabia's closest partner on economic subjects, backing Saudi suggestions at OPEC meetings and often seeking to rally radical states, with which it shares good relations, to the Saudi side. But it has stood firmly against a Saudi-sponsored security agreement calling for the coordination of punishments, cross-border patrols and extradition of criminals.

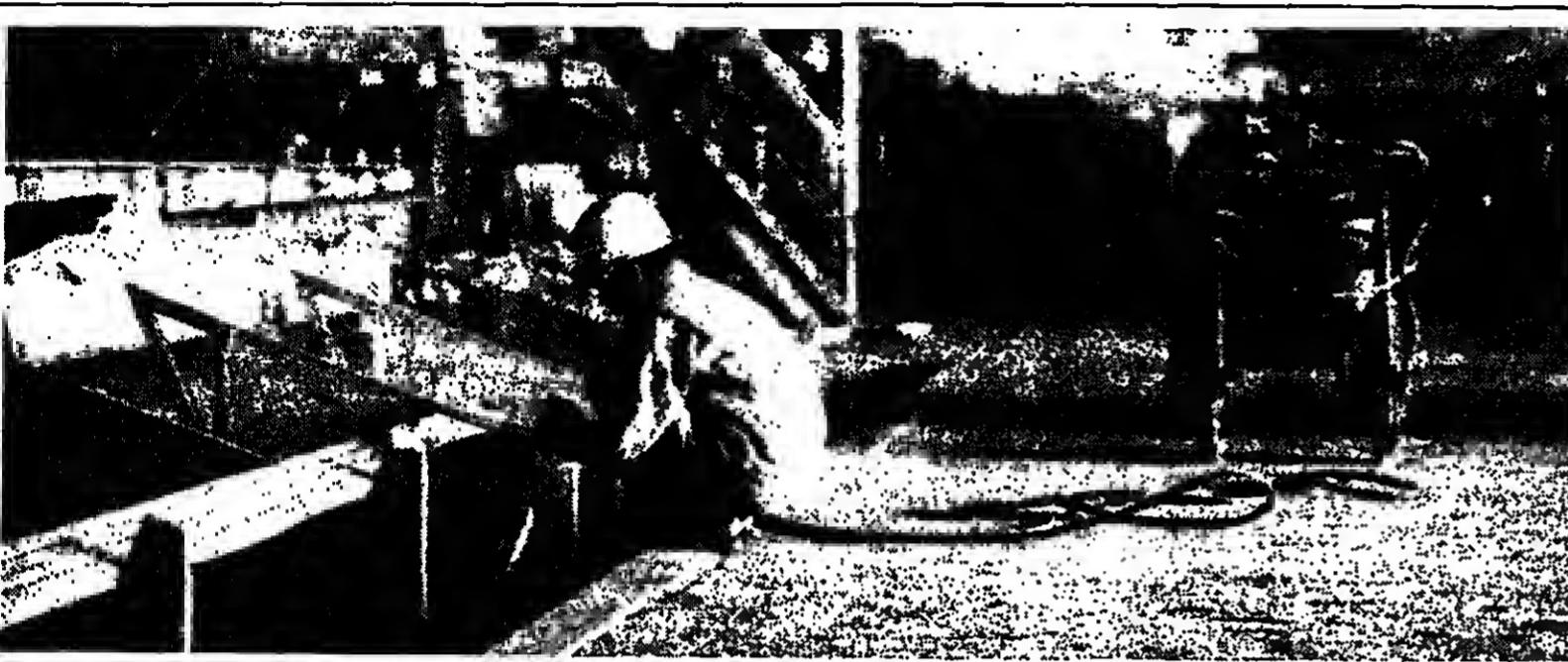
A number of factors qualify Kuwait as the "renegade" of the group, as a Western analyst put it. They include its ties with the Soviet Union, its relations with radical Arab states, and its rallying of the United Arab Emirates to its side at the summit meeting following the Iranian-backed coup attempt in Bahrain to prevent the adoption of collective sanctions against Iran — with which both countries maintain trade relations.

In many ways Oman is at the other end of the spectrum, advocating a direct superpower — American — role in protecting the Gulf. In contrast to Kuwait, Oman urges other GCC members to speed up the implementation of unified contingency plans and military coordination.

Oman's deep concern for its security stems from its location at the mouth of the Gulf, controlling navigation through the Strait of Hormuz. According to one official, Oman's pro-Western stands and its continuing diplomatic relations with Egypt (after that country was denounced by most Arab nations for its peace treaty with Israel) have often put it in difficult situations, especially at closed meetings.

Bahrain, the Gulf's resort and financial center and the closest of the smaller states to Saudi Arabia, often receives rewards for being its faithful ally. A few days after a coup attempt in the island in December 1981, the two countries signed what amounted to a mutual defense pact. Moreover, to boost Bahrain's economy, suffering from the effect of the recession in the West and the drop in oil prices, work has begun on a causeway linking the two countries and costing Saudi Arabia about \$1 billion. Bahrain was also the first state to receive a GCC grant.

— OLAF TOHAMY



Steel production at the Qatar Steel Company. The emirate has invested heavily in industrial production.



A Mercedes assembly factory at Jeddah.

Middle East Economic Digest

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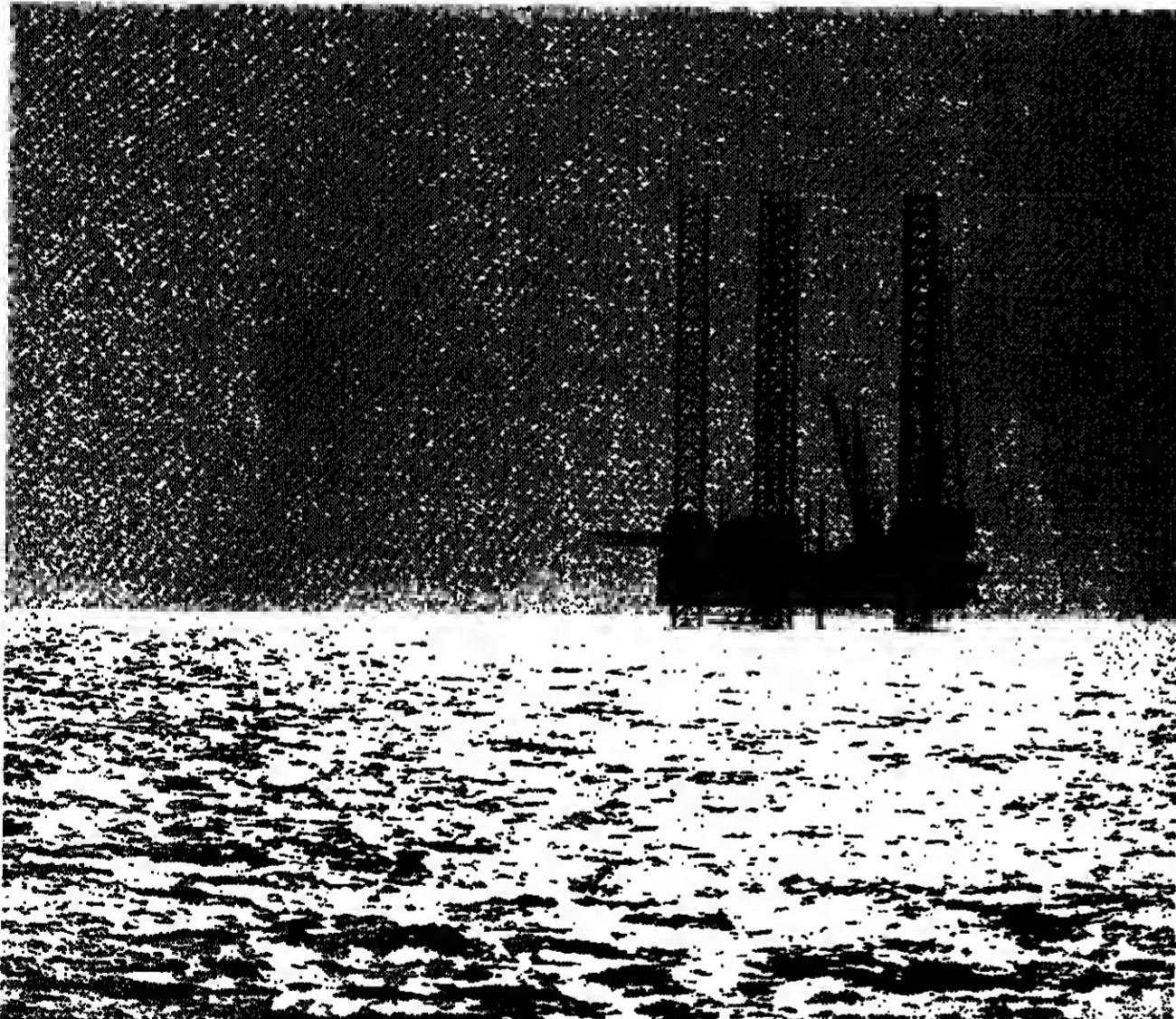
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THE GULF STATES

Security: More Coordination at the Top

By Robert Bailey

EACH OF the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council has spent millions of dollars purchasing military equipment in the last 10 years in a search for a still elusive sense of security.

Until recently, military planning was conducted individually by each nation. However, defense cooperation is an increasingly important factor in GCC thinking, according to the Riyadh-based council's secretary-general, Abdallah Bishara, who points out that such cooperation is necessary to give credibility to the council's nonaligned foreign policy.

The first military exercises involving contingents from all six countries ended on Oct. 16. They are an indication of the concentrated efforts being made to acquire the necessary credibility. It will not be a rapid process.

While about 190,000 men can be called upon together with nearly 900 main battle tanks, 3,500 other armored vehicles, 400 fighter aircraft and 800 helicopters, an almost total lack of coordination between the states renders this formidable inventory of weapons almost impotent. The lack of coordination is sometimes exacerbated by rivalries between elements in the armed forces of individual states such as Saudi Arabia, which has a regular army of 35,000 men and a separately constituted and equipped 25,000-member bedouin force known as the National Guard.

The most lavishly outfitted forces of all the GCC states are found in Saudi Arabia. The army is negotiating the purchase of 1,200 of the latest U.S. M-1 Abrams main battle tanks.

There are 14,000 men in the kingdom's air force, which now operates 170 combat aircraft including F-15s. Another 36 fighters, 40 transport aircraft, five Airborne Warning & Control System (AWACS) aircraft and other planes are on order.

A comparatively large navy is being formed around an attack force of 12 fast vessels, nine of which are armed with Exocet MM-40 missiles and four corvettes armed with Harpoon surface-to-surface missiles. Four frigates and two logistics ships are also due to be supplied by France, which has sold almost \$5 billion in ships and other naval equipment and support services to Saudi Arabia since 1980.

The purchase of modern equipment is mirrored to a lesser scale in other GCC states. All lack skilled manpower, however. It is reported that 10,000 foreign-contracted military personnel work in Saudi Arabia. British Aerospace has 1,500 expatriate staff providing training and support for the air force. U.S. and French technicians and instructors also support long-standing military programs.

While a Saudi battalion fought on the Suez Canal in the 1973 war and Saudi troops took part in a period in the Arab League's Lebanon peacekeeping force, Gulf soldiers — with the exception of the Omanis — and their officers have virtually no combat experience. Oman's compact British-commanded forces fought a prolonged and successful campaign against leftist-backed insurgents in the country's southern Dhofar area in the early 1970s.

The sultanate's strategic importance has increased dramatically since the outbreak of the

Gulf war, mainly because of Oman's control of territory on one side of the Strait of Hormuz, through which 30 percent to 40 percent of the non-communist world's crude oil is transported. Oman's armed forces have been built slowly with attention to in-depth education and training. The result is more than 500 fully-fledged local officers ranking up to brigadier general.

But the Gulf as a whole shows little sign of having the patience to adopt such a structured approach. The Dir Jazirah (Island Shield) maneuvers that recently ended in the United Arab Emirates involved tanks, armored vehicles, mechanized infantry and ground attack aircraft.

Although all the Gulf rulers would like to be reliant on an Arab regional force for security, it seems highly unlikely that Western military strength can ever be far away from official minds, despite the fact that it remains firm policy to avoid any overt display of that strength.

The biggest perceived threat is undoubtedly the possible spillover of the war between Iran and Iraq into other Gulf areas — for example, through an Iranian attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz or through air attacks on oil installations.

A NATO-like structure, even if desired, is unlikely to be established in the short term. The fact that maneuverers have been held in all is a political achievement in itself. They are likely to be an annual event and in 1984 will probably feature air and naval exercises. There seems to be a determination to overcome previous political obstacles to achieving progress on defense cooperation.

Pace of Development Is Slowing Down

FACED BY the dramatic fall in oil prices this year, Gulf oil-producing states are having to adjust to sharply lower revenues, and for the first time in years are scrutinizing their economic development plans.

Saudi Arabia is running a current account deficit of \$21 billion this year; Oman and Bahrain each have deficits of nearly \$1 billion. Kuwait and Qatar are expected to get over the hump without serious damage; but, the United Arab Emirates, the Gulf's trading center, has predicted its largest budget deficit ever. Oil exports make up more than 90 percent of the Emirates' income.

When prices began to fall, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman moved quickly to cut their import bills. That hurt Bahrain and the Emirates, which depend on re-export to other Gulf states as a source of income. A continuation of this trend could lead to major declines in consumption — which ballooned in the oil-producing states during the prosperous 1970s — and could harm a private sector that has shown a preference for commercial activities as opposed to medium- or long-term investment.

The Gulf's production of petrochemicals, iron, steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizer are expected to surge in 1983, opening the way for exports as local demand declines.

One study points out, however, that the industrial plans of all the Gulf states continue to allocate the bulk of available funds to oil-related industries, including refining and petrochemicals.

Only Saudi Arabia and Oman have made significant moves to diversify their economies and to build a sound base for industrialization.

Saudi Arabia, which in the last decade developed an infrastructure that should fill its needs through the year 2000, has cut spending on transportation, education, port development

and agriculture by about one-fifth. It is channeling more funds to industry and power generation.

The kingdom leads the Gulf in iron and steel production, with an annual output of 900,000 tons of iron and 140,000 tons of steel. Oman now manufactures products including appliances, processed foods and construction materials.

All Gulf states, however, share the problem of high production costs. The cost of importing labor is a big part of this, and studies predict that the use of foreign workers will continue to grow for the rest of this decade, despite the economic slowdown.

The native labor force is now only 10 percent of the total in the U.A.E.; 14 percent in Qatar, 24 percent in Kuwait, 46 percent in Bahrain, 48 percent in Saudi Arabia and 58 percent in Oman.

The scarcity of raw materials and the continued dependence on imported technology, along with the drop in available capital, make energy the sole cheap productive factor in industry.

— OLFACT TOHAMY

From Tehran, the Gulf Council Appears Hostile

ALTHOUGH the Gulf Cooperation Council does not include Iraq, it is considered a hostile organization by Tehran.

The Iranian press often describes it as a re-creation of the Central Treaty Organization, which was formally dissolved after the Iranian revolution.

During its peak period, CENTO, as the organization was known, included a monarchical Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain.

The United States was an associate member.

In the absence of a formal link between the GCC and a Western nation, the Iranian media highlight military ties between individual GCC members and the United States. A recent Tehran radio commentary, for instance, pointed out that Washington had spent \$210 million on building or improving Omani military facilities on Masirah Island, Thumrait airport near Salalah and Seeb airport near the Strait of Hormuz. It also said that in Bahrain there was a "floating U.S. naval base" of five warships. Not surprisingly, Iran is extremely hostile to Oman and Bahrain.

As a major financier of Iraq's

war with Iran, Saudi Arabia receives its share of disabilities by Tehran. Yet the two countries have to deal directly with each other — to arrange pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina by tens of thousands of Iranian Moslems.

Kuwait is one of the two GCC members to have diplomatic relations with Iran, the other is the United Arab Emirates. Does this mean a rapprochement? The Shiite sect, Kuwait cannot afford to be hostile to Tehran. The Iranian newspaper, warned the GCC rulers: "The reactionary regimes, who have associated their interests with the United States and other imperialist countries, have to be aware that these deeds of theirs will bring harm to their countries and their peoples. They must return to the lap of Islam, abandon the Saddam Hussein regime in Baghdad, and stop squandering the wealth of their people."

— DILIP HIRO

The Iran-Iraq War: No Settlement in Sight

(Continued From Page 9)
drid, Amsterdam, Singapore and Seoul.

At the same time efforts are continuing to make Iran self-sufficient in the manufacture of small arms and in the repair and maintenance of U.S. and British weapons. Since the war, the small arms output of Iran has trebled. Last December, Col. Mohammad Salimi, the Iranian defense minister, said that the indigenous aircraft industry was manufacturing 80 percent of the spare parts needed to maintain U.S. F-14 jet fighters.

Yet, a shortage of airworthy jet fighters remains Iran's single most important military problem.

Before the revolution, Iran had 430 warplanes. In the course of the war,

it has lost about 20 aircraft. Of the rest, only about a third are known to be airworthy. In contrast, Iraq has about 400 serviceable Soviet and French combat aircraft.

So far Iran has failed to buy warplanes abroad. No member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Warsaw Pact is willing to sell them to Tehran. The same is true of the neutral European states, since their military aircraft are equipped with U.S., British or French jet engines. Iran's only hope lies with China.

Lack of operational aircraft has compelled Iran's military leaders to use them primarily for defense purposes: protection of airfields, refineries, oil fields, installations, and important cities.

Most of the Iranian offensives of the last 18 months were launched without close air support, resulting in heavy loss of life.

But that apparently has diminished neither the morale of the Iranians nor their commitment to fight on until President Saddam Hussein agrees to withdraw and pay \$150 billion in war damages, and the Iranian government believes that such a decision would pave the way for his downfall.

Common Market: Future Force?

(Continued From Page 9)
long-term objectives also include a common currency. The GCC members have met serious difficulties in their first attempt to implement the agreement.

During the last year, committee and ministerial meetings have been held to unify the customs rates, as stipulated in one of the clauses of the agreement.

The disputes over the subject ended with Oman's being exempted from the 4-percent rule to protect its local production of asbestos, plastics, detergents, electrical appliances and batteries. But Bahrain, which previously levied customs reaching up to 20 percent,

reluctantly went along with the others.

Their efforts to lay a solid base for future economic unity have generally been successful, despite conflicts of interest in some cases.

Examples of this include an oil refinery with a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day in Sakhir, on the Indian Ocean coast of Oman, to be fed by Saudi oil pumped through a pipeline, bypassing the Gulf.

Another example is that of the Sirte refinery in Bahrain, also connected to a pipeline carrying Saudi oil. A feasibility study has been made for a gas grid to supply the Gulf states' domestic needs before the surplus is exported.

— OLFACT TOHAMY



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•	Salomon Bros.	0.25	12 mos	—	154	—	Noncallable.
•	Salomon Bros.	0.25	12 mos	—	104	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5.5%. Callable after 12 months. First call at par. At least 10% above 5.5%.
•	World Bank	100	1988	10%	100	10%	Noncallable.
•	World Bank	50	1993	11	100	11	First callable or 101 in 1989.

M-1 Report Fails to Lift Eurobond Market's Hopes

(Continued from Page 13)

ADB paper ended the week at 954.

The equity-linked market fared little better with Dart & Kraft's issue, offered at par, quoted at 97. The sagging stock price of 3M, into which the D&K issue is convertible, did not help matters.

In contrast, the first pound issue with warrants appeared to be well received. Investors in industry sold £20 million of eight-year notes bearing a coupon of 1½ percent at 99½ to yield 11.55 percent. The notes are denominated in units of £5,000.

Five-year warrants to buy £5,000 of 10-percent notes at par were offered at £100. Both notes and

warrants were quoted at issue price.

In the European Currency Unit market, the World Bank offered 100 million ECU's of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent and 50 million ECUs of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent.

The moves came at the week's end with modest discounts but analysts suspected that the price was being supported by the underwriting syndicate.

The seven-year ECU notes bearing a coupon of 11½ percent were quoted at a discount of 2½ points, and Aéroport de Paris's 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11¾ percent were quoted at a discount of 1½. Dealers say the recent

volume of ECU paper has been too heavy and the market needs a respite.

Overall, the nondollar sectors of the market were showing strain from the renewed strength of the dollar. The U.S. invasion of Grenada, new fighting in the Middle East, the midnight rescue of one of West Germany's leading private banks — Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst — and the financial plight of the bank's main borrower, IBH Holding, as well as expectations of firm or short-term interest rates, combined to lift the put.

The moves were reflected in Salomon Brothers' offering of Deutsche-mark contracts to buy and sell

the currency. At the offering date, with the exchange rate at 2.65 DM to the dollar, investors were offered 12-month warrants to buy 1,000 DM at a fixed rate of 2.58 DM. This call contract was initially priced at \$16.60 but by Friday, with the exchange rate pushing 2.67 DM, the price had slipped to 2.57.

A companion contract to sell 1,000 DM at a rate of 2.67 DM, offered originally at \$9.50, rose to \$10.25. Factoring in the purchase price to buy either of the contracts, the market would have to fall to below 2.74 DM before the put contract came into the money or would have to rise to 2.48 DM for the call contract to show a profit.

The DM-bond sector will be reactivated this week with two offerings scheduled — 250 million DM for Barclays Bank and 100 million DM for SNCF, the French railway.

International Herald Tribune

BA Sale Is Seen Possible in Year

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Airways will be ready for transfer to the private sector by next October, according to its chairman, Lord King.

He told a press conference Friday that one or two proposals on how to make the transfer are being studied by the Department of Trade and Industry. He declined, however, to give details or the percentage of equity that the airline proposes to sell to investors.

Thyssen to Cut Jobs, Capacity

Reuters

KREFELD, West Germany — Thyssen is to shed about 8,000 of its 64,000-work force over the next two years and cut its annual crude-steel capacity of 16 million metric tons by about a third, a company statement said.

The cuts, disclosed Saturday, follow the failure of a planned merger between Thyssen and Krupp. He declined, however, to give details or the percentage of equity that the airline proposes to sell to investors.

The merger, a key element in a plan for reshaping the troubled in-

dustry, failed when the government's offer of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$184.6 million) of aid was rejected as inadequate by Thyssen.

Krupp has revised corporate restructuring plans that foresee cutting 4,000 of its 34,000 steel jobs by the end of 1985.

The two companies were responding swiftly to an appeal last Wednesday by the government for early separate restructuring plans after the merger had fallen through. The new plans will be formally presented to Bonn this week.

A copy of this advertisement and of the prospectus referred to in it have been delivered to the Register of Companies for registration.

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is bound to increase official concern about inflationary developments. He predicted that concern over rising inflation will probably lead the Federal Reserve to "firm money-market conditions" and raise short-term interest rates later this year or in early 1984.

But not all economists agree with the forecast of rising inflation. Edward S. Hyman Jr., chief economist at Cyrus J. Lawrence, said slow growth in labor costs and modest expansion of the broad, M-3 money supply measure point towards lower inflation.

On Friday, the Fed reported that the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply rose \$900 million in the week ended Oct. 26. But analysts noted that M-1 is only \$1.5 billion above the low end of the Federal Reserve Board's 5-to-7-percent target growth range for the aggregate.

A report that M-1 had risen in the latest week had been expected anyway. M-1 consists of currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

Analysts Fear Rising Inflation Will Boost Rates

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The uncertainty and delays in the Treasury's three-point note-and-bond financing scheduled for this week may have raised interest rates slightly, but even without that disruption yields would have been sharply higher than earlier this year.

Last May, for example, the Treasury sold 30-year bonds with an average yield of 10.29 percent, compared to the 11.9 percent expected at Thursday's auction. While many economists still say that bond yields could return to a 10.5 percent level by mid-1984, others note that rising inflation is a new factor in the bond market not present in May, which could deter investors and keep bond yields high.

The key question now is the degree to which prices will accelerate in the recovery," said Jack W. Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. Mr. Lavery expects that investors will not be unduly

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

growth and the health of the economy point toward inflation of 5 percent to 6 percent in 1984. If the value of the dollar declines in foreign-exchange markets, thereby raising the cost of imports, an inflation rate of 6 percent to 8 percent is possible in 1985, he said.

One frequently used measure of the rising trend in prices is the 5.3 percent annualized growth rate for consumer prices during the three months ending with September, compared with the 2.9 percent rate in the first six months of the year.

The key question now is the degree to which prices will accelerate in the recovery," said Jack W. Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. Mr. Lavery expects that investors will not be unduly

alarmed at rising inflation in the near future, as he forecasts a long-term Treasury bond yield of as low as 10 percent by the first quarter of next year. Yields will then gradually rise, he said, though they should not exceed current levels until the first half of 1985.

David H. Dale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services Inc., estimated recently that past money

market rates point to a local call,

how much more business could you do?

for five years, but the amounts that each bank is providing differ.

Morgan refuses to discuss details of the contract other than to say that it has negotiated terms that were mutually satisfactory. But the bank rejects reports describing it as a breakthrough.

Others agree. "A solution was found, but it's not obvious that the same way out could apply to other deals. It cannot be used as a precedent," said one banker.

While no one in the know was willing to spell out the details, it appears that an earlier Crédit National loan, syndicated in 1982, carried the desired cross-default clause and Morgan, a manager in that previous loan, was able to "hook" the new contract to the wording in the old contract.

That formula obviously is only good for borrowers whose earlier loans carried the cross-default clause. Still unresolved is how French agencies that have not previously agreed to such wording can tap the syndicated-loan market.

The other banks in the Crédit National backup are Bankers Trust, Chemical, NatWest, Panbras, Crédit Lyonnais, Fuji, Mitsubishi and Nippon Credit Bank.

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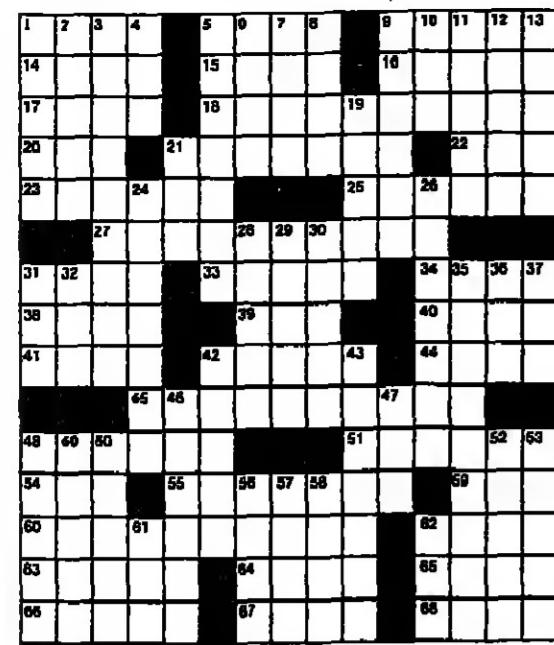
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- 89 Loop for Capt. Lynch
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- 91 Singer Fitzgerald
- 92 Espadrille, e.g.
- 93 —(on prod)
- 94 Financier "Bet-a-Million"
- 95 —Mad, Mad, Mad World"
- 96 Mathematician's abbr.
- 97 —Gift for Dad

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"DO YOU KNOW THAT GINA'S AN AUNT ALREADY? PROBABLY BE A GRANDMOTHER BY THE TIME SHE'S NINE!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four brandy words.

ENCAP

REVUC

MACIOT

RAHPPON

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise word, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

[Answers tomorrow]

Friday's Jumble: SHORT ALIAS SAILOR EXPOSE

It was his last meal, but you should have seen this—HOW THE ASSASSINATE (assassin ate)

PEANUTS**BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD of ID****REX MORGAN****GARFIELD****SPORTS BRIEFS****Evert and Connors Reach Doubles Final**

HOUSTON (AP) — Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors defeated Butch Walts and Betty Nagelsen, 7-6, 6-2, Saturday, to advance to Sunday's final of the World Mixed Doubles Championships against Andrea Jaeger and Roscoe Tanner, who defeated Ilia Nastase and Hana Mandlikova, 6-7, 7-5, 7-5.

Evert and Connors were the only seeded team to survive a round of upsets in Friday's quarterfinals. They defeated Vince Van Patten and Carling Bassett, 7-6, 7-4, after overcoming four set points in the opening set to force a tie breaker, which they won, 8-6.

Top-seeded Wendy Turnbull and John Lloyd lost to Jaeger and Tanner, 1-6, 4-6, in 48 minutes, thus eliminating the possibility that Lloyd might play against his wife, Evert, in the final. Second-seeded JoAnne Russell and Sherwood Stewart lost to Nagelsen and Walts, 4-6, 6-4, and fourth-seeded Bettina Bunge and Björn Borg were eliminated by Mandlikova and Nastase, 6-3, 6-2.

"I'm not surprised we're in the finals—we didn't come here expecting to lose," said Connors, who was playing with Evert for the first time since they broke off their engagement nine years ago.

The other semifinal was marked by several heated exchanges between Nastase and Tanner. In the seventh game of the second set, after Nastase slammed an overhead at Jaeger, Tanner approached Nastase at the net and the two exchanged words. In the following game, the crowd loudly booted Nastase for slamming another overhead at Jaeger. Tanner countered in the next game by drilling a serve at Nastase, who responded with an obscene gesture.

Jaeger broke the tension in the 12th game of the second set when she jokingly threw a ball, which hit Nastase in the back.

Norman Wins Hawaiian Golf by 6 Strokes

KAPALUA, Hawaii (UPI) — Greg Norman of Australia shot a closing 67 Saturday to win the Kapalua International golf tournament by six strokes with a 16-under-par 268. Norman never let up from the two-stroke lead he held at the start of the final 18 holes after shooting 67, 69, and a course-leading record 63.

Scott Simpson (with a 69/70 for the last two rounds), Lannie Wadkins (69/68) and Ben Crenshaw (69/68) tied for second at 274, 10-under. Japan's Masahiro Kuramoto (67/70) was fifth at 275. Bernhard Langer of West Germany started the final round two-strokes back in second place but faded (68/73) and finished in a three-way tie at 276 with Gil Morgan (65/69) and Andy Beane (66/70). Craig Stadler (67/69) and John Cook (69/69) another stroke back at 277.

Transition

BASBALL American League KANSAS CITY—Named Lou Merloni hitting instructor. National League NEW YORK—Named Art Shattuck pitcher coach.

PHILADELPHIA—Cal Larry Christensen, pitcher, added Jim Costello, catcher, Francisco Madero, first baseman, Ken Devine, shortstop, Rich Schu, third baseman, and George Riley, pitcher, to the 40-man roster.

ST. LOUIS—Added Jose Brito, Kevin Hayes, Ed Herder, Kurt Konz, Tom Morris, Rick Ovembry, pitchers; Tom Nieto and Bob Goris, catchers; and Jose Gonzalez, infielder, to the 40-man roster. Outfitting Jeff Keister, pitcher, Orlando

Sanchez, catcher, and Jimmie Sestak, infielder, to the Major League Association. Announced that the Major League Association of the South Atlantic League will move to Savannah Dec. 1 for the 1984 season.

BASKETBALL National Basketball Association

LOS ANGELES—Fixed center Bob Lanier of Milwaukee for fighting with center Bill Laimbeer of Detroit during a game Nov. 1.

FOOTBALL United States Football League

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Stanley Washington, wide receiver; Gary Don Johnson, defensive tackle; and Jose Gonzalez, linebacker, to the 40-man roster.

ST. LOUIS—Added Jose Brito, Kevin Hayes,

Ed Herder, Kurt Konz, Tom Morris, Rick

Ovembry, pitchers; Tom Nieto and Bob Goris, catchers; and Jose Gonzalez, infielder, to the 40-man roster. Outfitting Jeff Keister, pitcher, Orlando

Sanchez, catcher, and Jimmie Sestak, infielder, to the Major League Association.

MANILA: Poi, Temps. 20-24 (68-77). SEOUL: Poi, Temps. 17-22 (68-77). TOKYO: Poi, Temps. 17-22 (68-77).

PORE: Thunderstorms, Temps. 20-25 (68-77).

ZURICH: Foggy early, overcast later. Temps. 11-15 (61-64).

NEW YORK: Poi, Temps. 14-16 (61-64).

PARIS: Poi, Temps. 20-24 (68-77).

ROMA: Poi, Temps. 16-20 (68-77).

DAKAR: Poi, Temps. 15-19 (61-65).

MANILA: Poi, Temps. 21-26 (68-77).

PORE: Thunderstorms, Temps. 13-17 (68-74).

ZURICH: Foggy early, overcast later. Temps. 11-15 (61-64).

NEW YORK: Poi, Temps. 14-16 (61-64).

PARIS: Poi, Temps. 17-21 (68-77).

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NEW YORK

SPORTS

Maree's Long-Run Laurel Will Be Sense of Freedom

By Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

"... however, Wilson had his gift for wickedness, compulsion, and in this small but unimportant takes its title from the past and Foolish Virgin. Wilson writes, were the acts of forbidden concepts. They married and became parents of children and infants, and the cruelty and the wise Virgin gave birth. But the Wise Virgin, in place of offering with the hourglass, satisfied in place of carnal ones, to know that the heart of Christ Our Lord."

He had little time for soccer. Babysitting and housework did not improve his dribbling. He was doomed to a reserve.

Soon after South Africa was isolated by the athletic world at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, the rules were liberalized at home, allowing blacks to compete with whites. A man named Time Mamabolo was the first black to run against whites and win.

Around the same time, Maree ran his first 1,500-meter race and finished second. But he was noticed by white teachers who told him to run more kilometers and let his chest grow. Soon, like Mamabolo, he was running against whites and beating them.

"I wanted to keep doing it," he said. "I remember very well sometimes I would cry tears during my run."

There was a feeling of freedom. It was the one thing I could control, because everything else in South Africa is decided for me — how I would sleep, how I would live.

"Subconsciously, I have a mission. When I started running well, I started wondering why black people in South Africa are limited. Why we couldn't train at the same facilities, why we couldn't use the same bath-

rooms, why we couldn't sit in the same restaurants. I said, 'Does it mean we are inferior?'

"I wanted to prove, No — given an opportunity, we can excel. I would like always to be like Titus, winning the first championship."

In the beginning, before he knew how free running would make him, before he knew how much more he would have to endure, running was a means to an end. Now, six years after coming to the United States, he is going to go to school."

He was offered a track scholarship. He stayed and stayed alone, enigmatic. "I didn't realize I was a human being until I got to this country," Maree said.

"In South Africa, it is illegal for a white man and a black man to spend the night under the same roof. I lived with a white man at Villanova."

He learned that white men are just as human as I am, they work as hard as I do. Before that, I thought God had given them all the good things in life. There was no case where I could look and say, 'Whoa, I'm glad I'm not him.'

The United States offered him the chance to be glad he was himself, although not right away. The International Amateur Athletic Federation had banned all South Africans from international competition because of the government's apartheid policy. Since the IAAF was not going to discriminate, all black South Africans were banned, too.

Maree was taken captive by the irony of the regulation. Time after time, he came to the starting line only to be turned away. "In South Africa, I was punished for being black," he said. "In the United States, I was punished for being South African."

In the summer of 1981, the IAAF relented and Maree represented the United States in the 1,500 at the World Cup in Rome. The crowd roared "Go USA! Go USA!"

"To realize they meant it for me was overwhelming."

and difficult one that began in June 1977 when he stepped off the plane in New York. He was bewildered and scared. "We had breakfast," said Jack Pyrah, the assistant track coach at Villanova. "If you asked him something, he would answer yes, so and maybe. That was all you got out of him. When he first came, he thought he was going right back. He had no idea he was going to go to school."

He was offered a track scholarship. He stayed and stayed alone, enigmatic. "I didn't realize I was a human being until I got to this country," Maree said.

"In South Africa, it is illegal for a white man and a black man to spend the night under the same roof. I lived with a white man at Villanova."

When they got married, Lisa asked him for a world record. Maree made the promise, thinking how glad he was she didn't set a time limit.

In August, he ran in Brussels against England's Steve Cram. Maree started poorly and finished fourth, coming from behind. He was determined to go out fast in his next race, in Cologne. The only thing he chased was a world record. His 3:31.24 was 12-hundredths of a second faster than Steve Cram's record. But Ovett regained the record shortly afterward.

Maree says he is capable of running 3:27 or 3:28 and believes that is where the record will be within years. He says he is going to go to law school and hopes to earn enough to bring his family from South Africa. Another mission.

Sometimes when he was young he wanted to quit, to give in to the pain. But Mamabolo took him aside and said, "Do not stop. Do not give up. If you stop, you'll never experience what it's like to finish. Finishing is your victory."

Maree Wins Dublin Mile

Sydney Maree burst to the lead 30 yards from the finish and won Saturday's "Streets of Dublin" mile race. The Associated Press reported. Maree finished in 3 minutes, 49.30 seconds, two-tenths of a second ahead of Spaniard Jose Abascal. Ray Flynn of Ireland finished third.



Sydney Maree winning Saturday's mile race in Dublin.
United Press International

Routing Chargers, 26-3, Steelers Win Sixth Straight

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Cornerback Mel Blount returned a fumble six yards for a touchdown and Blount's defense set up two of Gary Anderson's four field goals Sunday as the Steelers won their sixth straight National Football League game, 26-3, over the San Diego Chargers.

Walter Abercrombie opened the winners' scoring 2:17 into the game, bursting 6 yards up the middle for a TD one play after teaming with quarterback Cliff Stoudt on a 51-yard pass play.

Anderson made it 10-0 on a 45-yard field goal with 4:21 to go in the quarter, and the score reached 17-0 less than three minutes later. Ed Luther, quarterbacking the

Chargers in place of the injured Dan Fouts, fumbled a snap at the San Diego 11-yard line and Blount scooped up the ball at the 6 and trotted into the end zone untouched.

Timmy Newsome in the end zone. The Cowboys went ahead, 13-10, in the third quarter, after safety Bill Bates recovered an Eagle fumble at the Philadelphia 10; Septien kicked a 23-yard field goal with 5:31 gone in the period.

Dallas made it 20-10 with 6:39 left in the quarter on a 6-play, 76-yard drive. From the Eagle 29, Tony Dorsett, who had been held to minus-3 yards to that point, brushed off a host of tacklers on a 51-yard pass from White to Tony Hill.

The 4-6 Eagles built their early lead on a 20-yard first-period touchdown pass from Ron Jaworski to Mike Quick and a 19-yard field goal by Tony Franklin in the second. Dallas made it 27-13 at 13:09 of the final period on an 18-yard pass from White to Tony Hill.

In Houston, Pete Johnson scored three short-yardage touchdowns and Ken Anderson came off the injury list to direct 34 first-half points as Cincinnati extended the Oilers' losing streak to 17 games in a row.

Anderson's third-quarter field goal followed an interception by linebacker Mike Merritt. The one in the final period came after Luther fumbled after being sacked by defensive end Keith Gary.

Buccaneers 17, Vikings 12

In Minneapolis, running back James Wilder churned out 219 yards in 31 carries, including a 75-yard touchdown sprint, as Tampa Bay won its first game of the year by upending Minnesota, 17-12.

Wilder's 75-yarder, the longest run in franchise history, came midway through the third quarter and put the Bucs ahead to stay. His 219 yards broke Ricky Bell's single-game rushing record of 167 yards and his total was the second highest ever against the Vikings.

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In the third quarter, rookie Stanley Wilson scored on a 1-yard burst and Reggie Williams returned a fumble 59 yards for a score. Larry Kinniedrew added a 3-yard TD run in the fourth quarter.

Third-year quarterback Oliver Luck replaced starter Gifford Nielsen and directed both of Houston's touchdown drives. Luck hit Tim Smith with a 21-yarder pass with 11:15 left in the game and steered the Oilers to Curtis Brown's 1-yard drive with 34 seconds to play.

Anderson returned to the lineup for the first time in three weeks and

Chargers in place of the injured Dan Fouts, fumbled a snap at the San Diego 11-yard line and Blount scooped up the ball at the 6 and trotted into the end zone untouched.

San Diego's Rolf Benirschke kicked a 39-yard field goal early in the second quarter, but Anderson answered with three-pointers of 30, 32-26. Losing quarterback Jeff Wickerham passed for 343 yards.

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Anderson returned to the lineup for the first time in three weeks and

showed off ill effects from a neck injury. He completed seven of 12 passes for 107 yards before being replaced in the third quarter by Turk Showen.

The Oilers had seven turnovers, six in the first half. Five of the miscues led Cincinnati scores.

Patriots 21, Bills 7

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Steve Grogan hit Clarence Weathers-

ers on two scoring bombs to set up another TD with a 35-yard completion to Stanley Morgan as the New England Patriots rolled, 21-7, over Buffalo.

The Patriots led, 21-0, until Joe Ferguson threw a 1-yard touchdown pass to Mark Brunner with 4:01 left in the game. The Bills dropped to 6-4.

After a scoreless first quarter, New England capitalized on one of

its four interceptions against Ferguson to take a 7-0 lead. Rick Sanford returned the ball 16 yards to the Patriot 43. Four plays later, Grogan's pass to Morgan put the ball at the Buffalo 4, and on the next play Tooy Collins went in for a touchdown.

Grogan capped a five-play, 80-yard drive with a 40-yard pass play to Weathers to give the Patriots a 14-0 halftime lead.

If the past seven free-agent auctions demonstrate anything, it is that teams should only open their wallets wide if they have a chance to grab a future Hall of Famer.

The New York Yankees paid \$5.45 million over five years for Steve Kemp. He hit .241 with 49 runs batted in. By September, he was on the bench. The Yankees also threw \$2.05 million for three years at Bob Shirley, with a lifetime record of 32-74. Shirley pitched to lifetime form — he was 5-8 with a 5.08 earned-run average. New York also dished out \$3.6 million for four years to Doo Baylor, who managed a solid but unspectacular season of 85 RBIs and 21 home runs.

So for more than \$11 million in long-term obligations, the Yankees did themselves as much harm as good. Their 12-victory improvement in '83 was attributable to such little-known farm-system products as Andre Robertson, Doo Mattingly and Ray Fosseit, out to new free agents.

Cooperstown winter's other option, Houston signed Omar Moreno for \$3.5 million.

home-grown veterans and incriminated its own judgment by paying millions to mediocre players.

Last winter, a dozen players out of 41 signed contracts worth more than \$1 million each. Look what bargains those clubs got.

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For the past seven free-agent auctions, demonstrate anything, it is that teams should only open their wallets wide if they have a chance to grab a future Hall of Famer. This time only Gossage, after a 13-5 season with 22 saves and a 2.27 ERA, seems worth a huge offer.

All the other available big names look tainted. Parker has eaten his way out of contention. Simmons wants to be less of a catcher and more of a designated hitter; that drops his status from great to good. Tekulve, still excellent (1.64 ERA in 76 games), will be 37 next season. In case they lose Gossage the Yanks may still take draft rights to him as insurance.

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Last season, he earned \$1.1 million for batting .339 with 44 RBIs in 472 at-bats. Now, at 38, he wants \$4.5 million for three years. You're snickering already. That's how much the whole baseball community has wised up in player evaluations in recent years. When millions of dollars are at stake, folks start doing their homework better.

A few winters ago, Carew's reputation and box-office potential would have made him a hot item. Now, baseball's sadder but wiser front offices are looking deeper before digging deeper.

Let the fragile, aging Carew be our litmus test. After a Hall of Fame career, Carew has, in the last three years, sunk to the bottom among first basemen as a run producer. As a regular player on a contending team, he would be as much a liability as an asset.

If Carew is flooded by the sort of offers he's looking for, then baseball, flushed by the prospects of its new billion-dollar television contract, may not yet have learned its November lesson.

But that's not the way to bet. Baseball is starting to recognize a moose head when it sees one.

NBA Standings

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